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EXAMINER

RODRIGUEZ, LENNIN R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2625

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/813,846

Applicant(s)

HULL ET AL.

Examiner

Lennin R. Rodriguez

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 March 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) ✓
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) ✓
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description:

(1) 215 in Fig. 2;

(2) 406 in Fig. 4.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p) (4) because reference character "322" has been used to designate both a database server (paragraph [0033], lines 5-6) and a storage (paragraph [0036], line 10) or storage memory (paragraph [0036], line 16). Also reference character "312" has been used to

designate both a switch (paragraph [0036], line 17) and a print console (paragraph [0039], line 2). Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

3. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description:

(1) "218" in paragraphs [0031] and [0032], lines 4 and 16 respectively.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of

any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Information Disclosure Statement

4. The information disclosure statement filed on 4/27/2007 fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because all the non-patent literature is on the Japanese language and with no apparent version on the English language. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered as to the merits. Applicant is advised that the date of any re-submission of any item of information contained in this information disclosure statement or the submission of any missing element(s) will be the date of submission for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the statement, including all certification requirements for statements under 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609.05(a).

Specification

5. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

(1) paragraph [0002], lines 3 and 5-6, "10/_____" should be corrected with the corresponding number.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

6. Claim 15 is objected to because of the following informalities:

(1) line 1, "logicextracting" should be -- logic extracting --.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

7. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

8. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The disclosure of the invention does not provides enough support as for how to use and what use has the audio paper in the invention, therefore one of ordinary skill in the art would not have ways to use the audio paper.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

10. Claims 1-3, 6-8, 11, 17, 19-20, 31-33 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ito (US 7,151,613).

(1) regarding claims 1 and 31:

Ito '613 discloses a system for printing (Fig. 1 clearly shows a system capable of printing) time-based media from a media feed, the system comprising:

a processing logic for monitoring the media feed for an occurrence of an event (column 1, lines 63-65, where the controller is being interpreted as the processing logic that detects the kind of signal a print job has), the processing logic determining an electronic representation of the media feed responsive to the event (column 2, lines 3-8, where a message is being created (electronic representation) depending on the result of the determination of the controller); and

a first output device in communication with the processing logic to receive the electronic representation (column 1, line 67 and column 2, lines 1-2, where the messaging unit is being interpreted as the first output device), the first output device producing a corresponding electronic output from the electronic representation of the media feed (column 2, lines 3-8, where a message is being created (electronic representation) depending on the result of the determination of the controller).

(2) regarding claim 2:

Ito '613 further discloses wherein the processing logic further determines a printed representation of the media feed (column 2, lines 3-8, where the print job is executed when receiving a signal of a print job).

(3) regarding claim 3:

Ito '613 further discloses a second output device in communication with the processing logic to receive the printed representation (column 1, lines 59-63, printing unit), the second output device producing a corresponding printed output from the printed representation of the media feed (column 2, lines 3-8, where the print job is executed when receiving a signal of a print job).

(4) regarding claims 6 and 33:

Ito '613 further discloses wherein the electronic representation comprises an email message (column 6, lines 50-53, where the messages can be outputted by e-mail messages).

(5) regarding claim 7:

Ito '613 further discloses the processing logic generating a network message responsive to the event (column 2, lines 3-8, where a message is being created (electronic representation) depending on the result of the determination of the controller and the messages are transmitted through a network 300).

(6) regarding claim 8:

Ito '613 further discloses wherein the network message comprises an email message (column 6, lines 50-53, where the messages can be outputted by e-mail messages).

(7) regarding claim 11:

Ito '613 further discloses wherein the processing logic is user-programmable to indicate a response to be generated (column 6, lines 34-45, where the user can select what type of notification to send to each sender).

(8) regarding claims 17 and 40:

Ito '613 further discloses the processing logic broadcasting an audio feed on a speaker responsive to the event (column 6, lines 36-38 and 57-61, where audio messages are sent to several senders).

(9) regarding claim 19:

Ito '613 further discloses a media source for providing the media feed (Fig. 2, where the host computers are the source of media feed).

(10) regarding claim 20:

Ito '613 further discloses wherein the media source comprises a media receiver and a media recorder (Fig. 2 and column 6, lines 4-9, where the host computer has the capacity of receiving information and has storage 213).

(11) regarding claim 32:

Ito '613 further discloses determining a printed representation of the media feed (column 2, lines 3-8, where the print job is executed when receiving a signal of a print job); and

generating a corresponding printed output from the printed representation of the media feed (column 2, lines 3-8, where the print job is executed when receiving a signal of a print job).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. Claims 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613) in view of Wendelken et al. (6,193,658).

(1) regarding claim 4:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the printed output is generated on a video paper.

However, Wendelken '658 teaches wherein the printed output is generated on a video paper (column 6, lines 32-34).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the printed output is generated on a video paper as taught by Wendelken '658 in the system of Ito '613. Thus, video paper is one of several useful means for generating a permanent record of video image data (column 6, lines 32-34).

(2) regarding claim 5:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the printed output is generated on audio paper.

However, Wendelken '658 teaches wherein the printed output is generated on audio paper (column 6, lines 32-34, where videos have audio integrated).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the printed output is generated on audio paper as taught by Wendelken '658 in the system of Ito '613. Thus, audio paper is one of several useful means for generating a permanent record of audio image data (column 6, lines 32-34).

13. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613) in view of Merchant et al. (US 5,581,366).

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the network message comprises a paging message.

However, Merchant '366 teaches wherein the network message comprises a paging message (column 1, lines 53-64, where a paging message is being generated).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the network message comprises a paging message as taught by Merchant '366 in the system of Ito '613. With this a person not located close by the system being monitored can still receive a message about the status of the system.

14. Claims 10 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613) in view of Farrell et al. (US 5,717,841).

(1) regarding claims 10 and 35:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the processing logic is user-programmable to indicate the event to be monitored.

However, Farrell '841 teaches wherein the processing logic is user-programmable to indicate the event to be monitored 9column 7, lines 29-39, where the user can define a series of events to be monitored.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the processing logic is user-programmable to indicate the event to be monitored as taught by Farrell '841 in the system of Ito '613. With this the user of the system would have control on which events he/she wants to be monitored by the processing logic.

15. Claims 12 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613) in view of Huberman et al. (US 6,115,718).

(1) regarding claims 12 and 36

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except the processing logic extracting data from a web page responsive to the event.

However, Huberman '718 teaches the processing logic extracting data from a web page responsive to the event (column 4, lines 59-62, where data is being extracted from Web pages).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the processing logic extracts data from a web page responsive to the event as taught by Huberman '718 in the system of Ito '613. With this

it would improve the performance of the system, since it is connected to a network that gives it access to web pages of information all over the world.

16. Claims 13, 15 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613) in view of Sugiyama et al. (US 5,633,723).

(1) regarding claim 13:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except the processing logic extracting data from the media feed responsive to the event.

However, Sugiyama '723 teaches the processing logic extracting data from the media feed responsive to the event (column 3, lines 20-33, where there is data being extracted from a video frame).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the processing logic extracting data from the media feed responsive to the event as taught by Sugiyama '723 in the system of Ito '613. A primary object of the present invention is to provide a video printer which facilitates deleting all or a part of an image displayed on a monitor as the image to be printed in a frame (column 2, lines 2-5).

(2) regarding claims 15 and 38:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except the processing logic extracting key frames from a video feed.

However, Sugiyama '723 teaches the processing logic extracting key frames from a video feed (column 3, lines 20-33, where there is data being extracted from a video frame).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the processing logic extracting key frames from a video feed, as taught by Sugiyama '723 in the system of Ito '613. A primary object of the present invention is to provide a video printer which facilitates deleting all or a part of an image displayed on a monitor as the image to be printed in a frame (column 2, lines 2-5).

17. Claims 16, 18, 21-27, 29-30, 39 and 41 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613) in view of Lynch et al. (US 7,174,151).

(1) regarding claims 16 and 39:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except the processing logic broadcasting a video feed responsive to the event.

However, Lynch '151 teaches the processing logic broadcasting a video feed responsive to the event (column 6, lines 51-54, where the message could be a video).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the processing logic broadcasting a video feed responsive to the event as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(2) regarding claim 18:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the media feed comprises live media feed.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the media feed comprises live media feed (column 1, lines 14-23, where the EAS system provides with live data at the moment of transmission).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the media feed comprises live media feed as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(3) regarding claim 21:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the event comprises a coded signal embedded in the media feed.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the event comprises a coded signal embedded in the media feed (column 1, lines 39-46, where an encoder is encoding a signal into the broadcast).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the event comprises a coded signal embedded in the media feed as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience

measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(4) regarding claim 22:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EAS alert.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EAS alert (column 1, lines 47-55).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EAS alert as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(5) regarding claim 23:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the coded Signal corresponds to a NWS alert.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the coded Signal corresponds to a NWS alert (column 1, lines 20-24, where the NWS uses this system).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the coded Signal corresponds to a NWS alert as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information.

Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(6) regarding claim 24:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EBS alert.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EBS alert (column 1, lines 14-16, where previously the EBS used this broadcast system).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EBS alert as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(7) regarding claims 25 and 41:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except a decoder for decoding coded signal.

However, Lynch '151 teaches a decoder for decoding coded signal (column 1, lines 44-46, where at the audience location the signal is decoded)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that a decoder for decoding coded signal as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information.

Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(8) regarding claim 26:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the coded signal comprises a digital data embedded in the media feed.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the coded signal comprises a digital data embedded in the media feed (column 1, lines 39-44, where the signal encoded is digital).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the coded signal comprises a digital data embedded in the media feed as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(9) regarding claim 27:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the coded signal comprises a tone sequence embedded in the media feed.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the coded signal comprises a tone sequence embedded in the media feed (column 6, lines 51-54).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the coded signal comprises a tone sequence

embedded in the media feed as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(10) regarding claim 29:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the media feed comprises an audio stream.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the media feed comprises an audio stream (column 1, lines 6-9, where there is audio data being transmitted).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the media feed comprises an audio stream as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(11) regarding claim 30:

Ito '613 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the media feed comprises a video stream.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the media feed comprises a video stream (column 6, lines 51-54, where the message could be a video).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the media feed comprises a video stream as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Ito '613. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

18. Claims 14 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito (US 7,151,613) and Sugiyama et al. (US 5,633,723) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Najeh (US 5,343,251).

(1) regarding claims 14 and 37:

Ito '613 and Sugiyama '723 disclose all the subject matter as described above except the processing logic extracting close caption text from the media feed.

However, Najeh '251 teaches the processing logic extracting close caption text from the media feed (column 3, lines 19-45, where the extractor among other parameters extracts close caption).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the processing logic extracting close caption text from the media feed as taught by Najeh '251 in the system of Ito '613 and Sugiyama '723. This information can be used to classify the input types as disclosed in column 5, lines 29-63, thus improving the performance.


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lennin R. Rodriguez whose telephone number is (571) 270-1678. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:30am - 6:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on (571) 272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Lennin Rodriguez
2/13/08


KING Y. POON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER